

CITY STATISTICS.

A Bulletin from the Census Bureau Gives Some Interesting Figures and Information.

WITH POPULATION OF 30,000

In 1905, the 151 Cities Considered, Spent \$554,440,215 and They Have a Debt of \$1,531,462,955.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The census bureau Tuesday issued a bulletin on statistics for 1904 of cities having a population of over 30,000, the cities covered numbering 151. Of these New York held the largest land area, 209,218 acres, New Orleans with 125,600 acres, and Chicago, with 114,932, ranking next. Hoboken, with 825 acres, had the smallest land area.

The total corporate expenditures of the 151 cities for the fiscal year 1904, exclusive of payments by one department of the city to another were \$554,440,215 of which those of New York constituted \$167,060,171, or three-tenths. The total expenditures showed an increase of \$27,108,713, or 5.8 per cent over 1903, and of \$85,040,590, or 18.1 per cent over 1902.

Of the total running expenses of the 151 cities, 61.7 per cent went for salaries and wages, and 38.3 for all other objects.

Total receipts were \$594,175,998, of which \$472,423,858, or 79.5 per cent were from taxes and other revenues, and \$121,752,140, or 20.5 per cent from loans increasing indebtedness.

The receipts from municipal industries, such as gas and waterworks and other commercial revenues amounted to \$112,286,827.

Of the municipal industries, by far the most important are the waterworks. They are reported by 108 of the 151 cities and their value constitutes 62.8 per cent of the aggregate value of all municipal industry properties. The cities of over 100,000 population not owning waterworks were San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, New Haven, St. Joseph, Scranton and Paterson. Of the \$8,000,000 invested in electric light works, Chicago reported about one-half.

Nearly all of the \$31,000,000 invested in gas works was reported by Philadelphia.

Four cities were shown to be in the irrigation business—Denver, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and San Antonio; three had toll bridges—New York, Covington and La Crosse; and two were operating municipal ferries—Boston and Portland, Ore. The only city running a stone quarry and crusher was Auburn, N. Y., and the only one having a municipal asphalt plant was Detroit.

The aggregate value of the properties of all municipal industries as here reported was \$790,570,726. The 151 cities have already met from general revenues nearly one-half the cost of their industrial plants but still owe 53.4 per cent of the total value. Outlays for permanent improvements are met from current revenue in American cities more generally than in British.

The aggregate debt of the 151 cities at the close of the year was \$1,531,462,955 and debt less sinking funds \$1,228,216,933, more than one-fourth greater than the national debt. The per capita debt less sinking funds was \$56.97. Of the individual cities, the largest per capita net debt was reported by Newton, Mass., \$125.58; the second largest, New York, \$113.25; the third, Boston, \$108.17; the fourth, Pawtucket, \$104.19.

Gov. Folk in a Wreck.
Atchison, Kan., Aug. 9.—Missouri Pacific trains, No. 102, northbound, and 109, southbound, met in a head-on collision at Armour, Mo., six miles east of here at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. The air on No. 102 refused to work and the train instead of waiting for No. 109 to take siding, ran into it. Several persons were injured but none seriously. Governor Joseph W. Folk was a passenger on No. 102, but was uninjured. He was on his way to Stewartville, Mo.

Kansas Financial Statement.
Topeka, Aug. 9.—The annual statement of receipts and disbursements of the state of Kansas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, was issued Tuesday. It shows that the receipts for the year were \$3,895,505.02 and the disbursements \$4,402,210.30. At the beginning of the fiscal year there was a balance of \$77,890.49, while the balance at the end of the year was \$271,185.22.

Taft Will Speak in Kansas.
Topeka, Aug. 9.—William H. Taft, secretary of war, has consented to come to Kansas and to make two speeches in the campaign. The republican state central committee has made arrangements for Taft to speak in Topeka a few days before election. The other meeting probably will be held in the west central portion of the state.

Territory Field Connected.
Tulsa, I. T., Aug. 9.—With the completion of the pipe line from the tanks west of Tulsa to the Glenn Pool Wednesday the midcontinent field is in direct pipe line connection with the Standard Oil company's eastern terminus at Tidewater, N. J.

Circassians Rob a Station.
Verkhyansk, Siberia, Aug. 11.—A roving band of Circassians rode into the railroad station here Thursday and robbed the cashier of \$47,500.

ALMOST.



BANK TELLER DEAD

Frank Kowalski, Connected with Wrecked Chicago Concern, Shot and Killed Himself.

THE DEFALCATIONS GROW.

It is Now Believed That When All of President Stensland's Shortages Are Known They Will Aggregate \$2,000,000.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Frank Kowalski, paying teller of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, which failed last Monday, and for some time assistant receiving teller in addition to his other duties, shot and killed himself Friday night at his home, 340 north Carpenter street. Criticism by neighbors and life-long friends who accused him of a share in the downfall of the bank is believed to have driven Kowalski to his death.

Kowalski had complained bitterly of the suspicions of his friends and declared that unless his character was speedily cleared he would take his own life.

Kowalski's relatives assert their firm belief that he was innocent of any knowledge of the mismanagement of the bank by President Stensland. When the bank failed Kowalski had \$700 of his own money on deposit in the institution and his immediate relatives nearly \$50,000. Had the teller known of Stensland's defalcations, they assert, he would at least have notified his relatives and would have taken his own money out of the institution.

The dead teller, who was 30 years old, had been with the bank for thirteen years.

While the search for Paul Stensland, the missing president, is being extended to all parts of the country, Cashier Hering, who was arrested Thursday, spent Friday with the state's representatives and Bank Examiner Jones in examining the bank's collateral in an effort to determine how much the president is short in his accounts. After an all-day search for notes aggregating more than \$500,000 were found and are now in the possession of the state's attorney, who will use them in the prosecution of the officials responsible for their utterance. From statements made by Hering regarding loans made by Stensland as banker, to himself, and the shortages found by previous investigations, it was asserted Friday night that when a final adjustment of the affairs of the bank is made, it will be found that President Stensland's defalcations will aggregate nearly \$2,000,000.

Flood at Coalgate, I. T.
Coalgate, I. T., Aug. 11.—Five hundred persons are rendered homeless by floods in the northern part of Coalgate. Back water from Boggy creek reached the second story of houses in many parts of town, and men, women and children were rescued by boats. No loss of life has been reported. The property loss caused by the floods will reach many thousands of dollars in this town and immediate neighborhood. Live stock, crops and business houses have suffered most.

Dollar Plan Might Work Better.
New York, Aug. 11.—Referring to the dollar fund of the republican national congressional committee Chairman J. S. Sherman said Friday: "The plan seems to be working pretty well but not as well as I should like. Today I received subscriptions to the fund from 37 states and territories but regret that there are a few states and territories from which I did not hear today."

STANDARD OIL INDICTED.

Chicago Grand Jury Finds Nineteen Charges Against the Company.

The Trust Is Accused of Receiving Concessions from Railroads—Fines May Be \$380,000.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—The federal grand jury returned an indictment Wednesday afternoon against the Standard Oil company, charging it with having illegally received a railroad rebate on storage charges.

The indictment contains nineteen counts, each count constituting a separate charge. The true bills come under the Elkins law, which provides a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,000 for each violation. Under this indictment should the government procure a conviction on the trial of the issue, a fine of \$380,000 as a maximum under the Elkins law may be assessed.

The indictment alleges that by a system of granting the Standard Oil company certain concessions the oil company benefitted to the extent of \$8,506.72 during a period of time from August 1903 to February, 1905. The indictment, as explained by the government attorneys, means that in nineteen instances certain consignments of oil for the Standard Oil company were stored by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad company and that the railroad company received no payment of five cents per ton per day from the oil company for such storage, but that its competitors were compelled to pay this amount. This is equivalent to granting a concession, it is charged, the nonpayment of the storage charges being practically a rebate in favor of the oil company. Each count sets up a discrimination of from \$300 to \$500 a month in favor of the oil company. It will be necessary for officials of the Standard Oil company to appear in court and present bond of \$25,000 for the corporation.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The federal grand jury for the western district of New York Friday reported indictments against the Standard Oil company of New York, the Pennsylvania railroad and the Vacuum Oil company, which has refineries at Olean and Rochester, N. Y.

KANSAS HAS MANY BANKS.
More Per Capita Than Any State in the Union Except Nebraska—Lends New York.

Topeka, Aug. 10.—Kansas has more banks per capita than any state in the union except Nebraska, and only Pennsylvania and Missouri exceed the total number of banks in this state. Dean W. Hisey of Fairmont college, Wichita, has compiled a statement showing the banking business in Kansas for ten years which has been furnished the bank commissioner. Kansas has a total of 836 banks, an average of one bank for every 1,846 persons. Missouri has 846 banks, one for each 3,522 persons, and Pennsylvania has 1,111 banks, one for each 6,173 persons. Kansas has the same number of banks as Illinois and nearly one hundred more than New York.

An Appeal to the President.
Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 10.—President Roosevelt was appealed to by the Standard Oil company Thursday in the matter of its controversy with the department of the interior regarding oil line leases in the Indian territory. Former Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, representing the company in the legal capacity and Mr. Barnesdale, of Pittsburgh, representing the company directly, were callers at Sagamore Hill Thursday. They arrived on the morning train and after spending several hours with the president, returned to New York in an automobile. Both declined to discuss the object of their visit.

TO MEET IN KANSAS CITY.

Senate Committee to Investigate Land Matters in Indian Territory Called for November 12.

Denver, Col., Aug. 11.—Senator C. D. Clark, of Wyoming, chairman of the senate committee which is to investigate land matters in Indian territory, has called the committee to meet in Kansas City on November 12. The committee decided to go from there to Vinita, I. T., on November 13, and there sit for several days. Muskogee will be its next stand. Then sessions will be held in McAlester, Ardmore, Tulsa and Bartlesville. It is expected to have the investigation completed by December 1, according to Chairman Clark. The members of the committee will then proceed to Washington and formulate their report and recommendations to congress for such legislation as will be necessary for Indian territory.

MORE AMERICANS KILLED.

In a Hand-to-Hand Fight with Pulajanes at Jullita, Island of Leyte.

Manilla, Aug. 11.—First Lieutenant John L. James and two privates of the Eighth infantry with a contract surgeon, Calvin Snyder, and the internal revenue collector, Mr. Williams of Illinois, were killed Thursday afternoon in a hand to hand fight with a force of Pulajanes at Jullita, island of Leyte. The detachment, which consisted of ten men, was greatly outnumbered, but made a gallant fight. The Pulajanes captured three pistols, four Krag-Jorgensen rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition.

Japanese Sealers Killed.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A report of the killing of five Japanese fishermen and the capture of twelve Japanese prisoners on St. Paul island, the westernmost of the Aleutian group, the prisoners having been taken by the revenue cutter McCulloch, commanded by Captain J. C. Cantwell, was made to the department of commerce and labor Wednesday by Edwin W. Sims, solicitor for the department, who is in Alaska to enforce the new law prohibiting all persons not citizens of the United States from fishing in Alaskan waters.

Mrs. Devlin's Claim Disallowed.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 11.—The claim of Mrs. C. J. Devlin against the estate of the late C. J. Devlin for the sum of \$620,661.42 was Friday disallowed by N. H. Loomis, special referee in bankruptcy. The amount of the claim is the equivalent of the life insurance turned over by C. J. Devlin with the consent of Mrs. Devlin, beneficiary, to the receiver of the First National bank as collateral security. There is every reason to believe that an appeal from the referee's decision will be taken.

All to Get a Square Deal.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Cattle raisers of the west met Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in this city Friday and asked for a "square deal". Secretary Wilson assured them as well as representatives of Chicago packers who came into the conference late that a "square deal" was exactly what the government intended to give every branch of the meat industry in this country and at the conclusion of the meeting expressions of the utmost satisfaction were voiced by all interests concerned.

Pitchfork and Ax as Weapons.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 11.—In a fight with pitchfork and ax as weapons, R. W. Bates, road commissioner, was dangerously injured Thursday by S. L. Clevering, the wealthiest farmer in Ray county.

Wind Storm at Tulsa, I. T.

Tulsa, I. T., Aug. 11.—A terrific wind accompanied by a severe electrical storm passed over this city Friday afternoon. Unconfirmed reports say a number of towns north-east suffered much damage.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

Kansas City, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Beef steers, \$4.00@4.20; western fed steers, \$2.50@2.60; native cows and heifers, \$2.40@2.50; native stockers, \$2.40@2.50; Hogs, \$3.00@3.10; Sheep, \$4.25@4.50; spring lambs, \$5.00@5.25.
Chicago, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Prime steers \$3.50@3.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@2.60; cows and heifers, \$1.50@1.60; Hogs—mixed and butchers, \$5.50@5.60; Sheep, \$3.25@3.40; native lambs, \$4.50@4.75.
St. Louis, Aug. 11.—Beef steers \$3.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@2.25; cows and heifers, \$1.25@1.50; Texas steers, \$3.00@3.25; Pigs and lights, \$6.25@6.50; Sheep—Natives, \$3.00@3.25; Lambs, \$4.00@4.25.

Grain.

Kansas City, Aug. 11.—Close—Wheat—unchanged; Sept. 65½; Dec. 67½; May 71½; cash No. 2 hard 67½@68½; No. 3 67½@68½; No. 2 red 69½; No. 3 67½@68½; Sept. 44½; Dec. 46½; cash No. 2 mixed 46½@47½; No. 3 46½@47½; No. 2 white 46½@47½; No. 3 46½@47½; Oats—46½ higher; No. 2 white 35½@36½; No. 2 mixed 35½@36½.
Chicago, Aug. 11.—Cash—Wheat—No. 2 red 72½@73½; No. 3 red 71½@72½; No. 2 hard 71½@72½; No. 3 hard 70½@71½; No. 1 and No. 2 northern and No. 3 spring 71½; No. 2 50½@51½; No. 3 50½@51½; No. 2 new 50½@51½; No. 3 new 50½@51½.
St. Louis, Aug. 11.—Close—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash elevator 65½; track 65½@66½; Sept. 67½@68½; Dec. 71½@72½; No. 2 hard 67½@68½; Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash 39½; track 39½@40½; Sept. 47; Dec. 48; Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash 31½; track 31½; Sept. 31½@32½; Dec. 32½; No. 2 white 32½@33½.

Produce.

Kansas City, Aug. 11.—Eggs, 15c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 30c; broilers, 35c; turkeys, 10c; Butter—Creamery, extra, 22c; butts 18c; packing stock, 14½c; Potatoes, 40¢@45¢; Cabbage, 15c; Onions, 1.25@1.50 per bu. Watermelons, 75¢ to \$1.00 per hundred.

SORES ON HANDS.

Suffered for a Long Time Without Relief—Doctor Was Afraid to Touch Them—Cured by Cuticura.

"For a long time I suffered with sores on the hands which were itching, painful and disagreeable. I had three doctors, and derived no benefit from any of them. One doctor said he was afraid to touch my hands, so you must know how bad they were; another said I never could be cured; and the third said the sores were caused by the dipping of my hands in the water in the dye-house where I work. I saw in the papers about the wonderful cures of the Cuticura Remedies and procured some of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. In three days after the application of the Cuticura Ointment my hands began to peel and were better. The soreness disappeared, and they are now smooth and clean, and I am still working in the dye-house. Mrs. A. E. Maurer, 2340 State St., Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1905."

Chamois Skin of Commerce.

Charles C. Druehling, of Philadelphia, has written an article for the American Journal of Pharmacy on the subject of chamois skins. What is known in the market as chamois skins, he says, is really an oil-tanned sheep or lamb skin lining. The supply of skins from the chamois animal is very limited—enough could not be obtained in a year to supply the United States for more than a single day. He made a special inquiry on a recent visit to Switzerland about the annual crop of the chamois skin and ascertained that from 5,000 to 6,000 skins would be a fair average yearly crop. This skin is heavier than the skin of the sheep or lamb, also much coarser. For strength and durability the chamois skin is preferable, but for ordinary use and appearance the oil-tanned sheep skin lining would, in most instances, be preferred.

The University of Notre Dame, it appears, has some features that can not be duplicated in any other school. It is one of the old, well-established colleges, with settled traditions reaching back sixty-four years, with a distinguished staff of professors and excellent library and laboratory equipment. Its discipline is of the paternal kind—strong without being oppressive; and as it embraces in its scope the grammar school, high school and college work, its appeal is as broad as it is potent. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the famous Indiana University, however, is the fact that it has arrived at its present marvelous development absolutely without endowment. An announcement of the courses provided at Notre Dame appears on another page.

Preach from Automobiles.

A novel method of preaching the gospel was recently tried in France with striking success. Pastor Delattre from Roame (Reformed church), in company with Pastor Salnton, of the Baptist church, in Paris, visited with an automobile the departments of Loire, Rhone, Allier, Saone et Loire, within a radius of about 90 miles. Pastor Delattre writes: "During nearly two months, from our automobile, we have been able to preach the gospel on market places, from fair to fair, distributing thousands of tracts and selling no less than 2,600 copies of the New Testament."

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

King Doing Equestrian Stunts.

King Edward has taken to equestrian exercise as a means of keeping his weight down. Since the rabbit hole mishap, which lamed him, his majesty has been unable to take walking exercise.

To Wash Velvet.

Velvet may be washed by shaking it about in warm Ivory Soap suds; then rinse thoroughly and let it drip dry. On no account squeeze or wring it. Be careful to hang it straight on the line, for otherwise it will be crooked when dry.
ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Insanity is infrequent in India, according to a blue book. In Bengal in 1904 the ratio of insane was 2.93 per 1,000 population, against 34.71 in England.

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Plays were suppressed by the Puritans in 1633.

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Drawing the Line.
We have followed the plow, wielded the hoe, served time on the public roads under an austere overseer, swept the backyard, worked the garden, churned the butter, washed the dishes, nursed the baby and performed other various and sundry disagreeable tasks in our times without a murmur, but when it comes to cleaning streets under three lady bosses—excuse us, please. Three women to boss you. Great Caesar's ghost! Just the thoughts of such a catastrophe is enough to give a man the "buck-a-gue."
—Minden (I.A.) Signal.

Veterans Rapidly Passing Away.
Veterans of the civil war are dying now at the rate of 100 a day, according to records of the United States pension office. The monthly reports for several months past have shown the death rate among the old soldiers to be in the neighborhood of 3,000 a month. Pension office officials who have watched the figures closely and know the tendency of the death rate are of the opinion that the number of civil war pensioners has reached the maximum and that hereafter each succeeding month will show a decrease.



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